

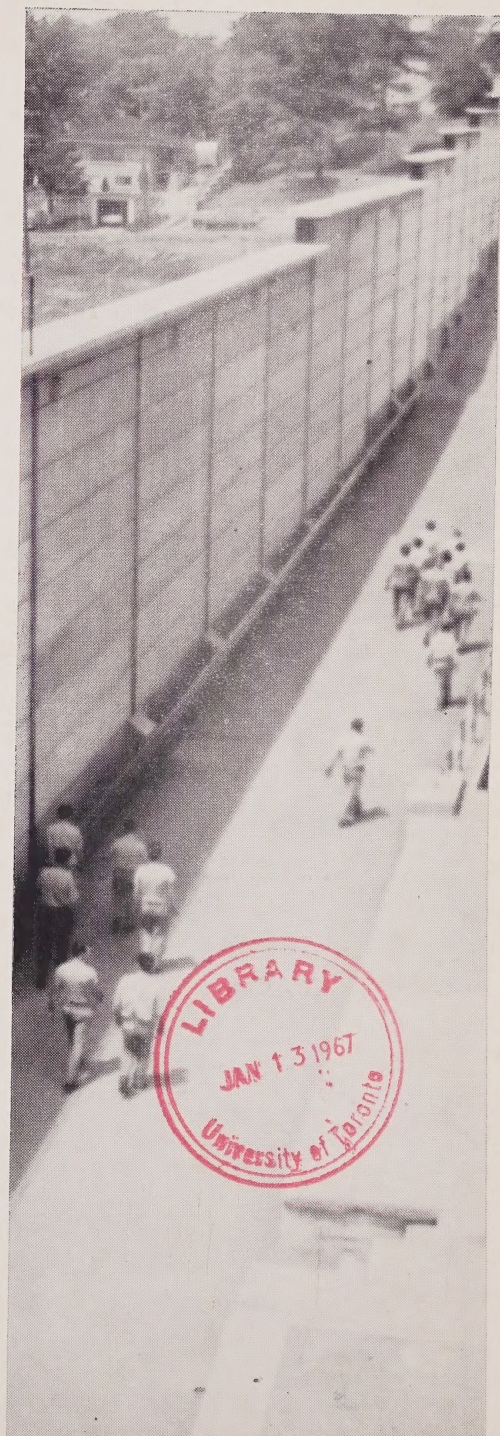
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THE TELESCOPE

AUGUST 1966

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

Kingston, Ontario



"The K.P. Telescope is published to provide the inmate with a medium of creative expression and communication, in order to cultivate a better understanding with the outside world."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Commissioner of Penitentiaries

A.J. MacLeod, Q.C.

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H.S. Bell — Deputy Warden

Telescope Liaison Officer

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STATISTICS

Received during month:	129	Discharged by Expiration:	18
Transferred In:	6	Transferred Out:	82
Paroles:	2	Parole Violators:	9
Escaped:	0	Died:	1
At Large:	2	Asylums:	16
High Number:	2892	Low Number:	2157
TOTAL POPULATION OF KINGSTON PENITENTIARY:			861

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THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF BEING FREE

T. THOMPSON

It seems that in no other place so much as in prison do you hear men speaking, thinking and dreaming of the day when they will be free. In fact, it is hard to imagine any other place where the yearning to be free is so often in the minds of the majority of the population.

To give those of you who are not, or never have been in prison, a better idea or some kind of ruler to measure the relative importance of this thing in the minds of the incarcerated, we must draw your attention to sex. Because according to Freud and Kinsely this is the most important of basic needs which all people try to satisfy. Some would argue this, saying air, water and food, and in that order, are more important than sex, but this is neither here nor there. Our point has been made for whether it runs first or fourth, sex is a relatively important need in everyone. But, and this may be hard to believe, in prison the need to have sex (e.g., the need to love and be loved, rather than the physical act and to have a wife and children etc.) runs a sorry second to the need to be free.

It is unfortunate, therefore, that such a thing can never be realized. Prisoners can be released from prison. to be set

free of jail, but they cannot, nor ever will enjoy freedom. Because freedom does not exist.

Men are prisoners of habits, prejudice hopes and fears; they are restricted by laws and religions; they are governed by conscience and inhibitions; they are controlled by ideas of decency and fair play. So you see, in a place where laws, rules, regulations and conscience are always demanding obedience, one can never be free. To be free is to have absolutely no restraints and no person or thing in the world of ours can brag of being so lucky.

But rather than have men in prison all over the world gnash their teeth and pound their heads against the cell walls in despair after reading this, we must show them there is still hope.

Although stars and planets must follow rigid rules forever, travelling the same trails through the heavens since the beginning and 'til the end of time, man need not be so restricted. Man is a thinking entity. And unlike every other thing in the heavens and more so than any other thing on earth. he can change himself, his environment and for that matter anything else in existence. Therefore, the

being the case, obviously there is hope for those of us in prison.

Granted we may never be able to change the laws of society, nor the unwritten rules and regulations of the majority, but we can change ourselves. In fact, if we have any hopes of enjoying the limited amount of freedom enjoyed by most, it must be us who change. If we don't, the result is inevitable. For eventually we will break a law and people will combine their efforts and hunt us down.

Whether you believe you're the tulip in the onion patch or the onion in the tulip patch it is really immaterial: you're different and if you remain "different" you won't be allowed to remain among the majority.

Every man, woman, and child is allowed a certain amount of freedom. That is, they are allowed to do as they may, providing they stay within the boundaries of normal behaviour. No one is allowed to be an extremist unless it benefits the majority. But should one person do one thing which detracts something from another's amount of freedom, he is in big trouble. Because the rest of society will lift their collective foot and squash him like an offending bug.

Prisoners of the people, hear this: freedom is not waiting for you outside the prison gates like a faithful dog waiting for his master; it is lying within your own minds. If you find this hard to believe, reflect a moment on your past. How many times have you gotten out of prison and thinking you had finally attained "freedom" threw off all restraints; and how many of you were captured and pushed back? Were you out a week? Two weeks? Three months or six? Whatever the time, we're sure you will agree it wasn't long enough.

So what's to be done? Well, we could suggest that you be an onion in an onion patch, or a pansy in a flower garden. But don't try to be a pea in a potato patch or a fruit tree in a jungle, or you won't last very long!

Seriously, though, there are ways of staying out of jails and free of the wrath of society. Ninety-eight per cent of prison inmates know the difference between right and wrong and they should teach themselves to practice restraint. If not for the protection of society, for **self-protection from society**. Let's face it, we either go out and conscientiously practice self-restraint, or sooner-or-later we are going to be brought back to prison in chains where the guards will "look after" us for a few more years.



In sum, prisoners wish to be free more than anything else, but this can never be realized. They can only be free of a worse prison for a lesser one. To live in freedom, or "On the Street" as they say, prisoners must practice self-restraint. If they don't, the collective machinery of society will eventually find them out, capture and imprison them. The only answer then, if these same men are ever going to experience a continuous and relatively greater amount of freedom during their lifetimes, they must learn to live within the framework of society's laws, rules and regulations.

What greater motive can there be for a man to change his habits and behaviour, if it isn't for his own greater happiness and peace of mind?

PENAL NEWS

NOTES ON THE NEWS

FROM

AROUND THE WORLD

B. Jellifo

CAN'T QUESTION U.S. SUSPECT ALONE IF HE WON'T TALK

If an arrested person is alone and indicates that he does not want to be questioned, the police cannot interrogate him the U.S. Supreme court ruled.

The landmark decision found the court sharply divided 5 to 4 on the now constitutional safeguards set forth in the majority opinion by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Specifically, the five-man majority declared:

Before questioning can begin, an arrested person must be told that he has a right to remain silent; that the fifth amendment protects him from self-incrimination; that he is entitled to a lawyer, and that if he is indigent, the attorney will be provided him free.

If an arrested person is alone and indicates in any manner that he does not wish to be interrogated, the police may not question him.

Even if he has answered preliminary questions or volunteered statements, he has the right to stop answering until he has consulted with an attorney and consents to further questioning.

A volunteer confession may not be used at a trial unless the suspect has been told by the police of his right to remain silent.

It is an extensive follow-up to the court's controversial 1964 decision in which a Chicagoan, Danny Esobedo, was found to have been unconstitutionally convicted because he was not allowed by police to see his attorney.

One police chief said:

"We may as well close up shop."



MORE FINES—LESS JAIL

Solicitor General Lawrance Pennell says he wants more fines and less imprisonment in the handling of Canadian criminal offenders.

Mr. Pennell said in an interview that studies are underway by the government to expand Canada's parole system.

Mr. Pennell was in Vancouver to open the B.C. Corrections Congress.

LAWER SAYS OUR POLICE STILL HAVE TOO MUCH POWER

Legal experts hailed the U.S. supreme court ruling that a suspect must be told by the police he doesn't have to answer any questions and is entitled to the services of a lawyer.

The U.S. law is now "further than our law," said Julian Porter, vice president of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association.

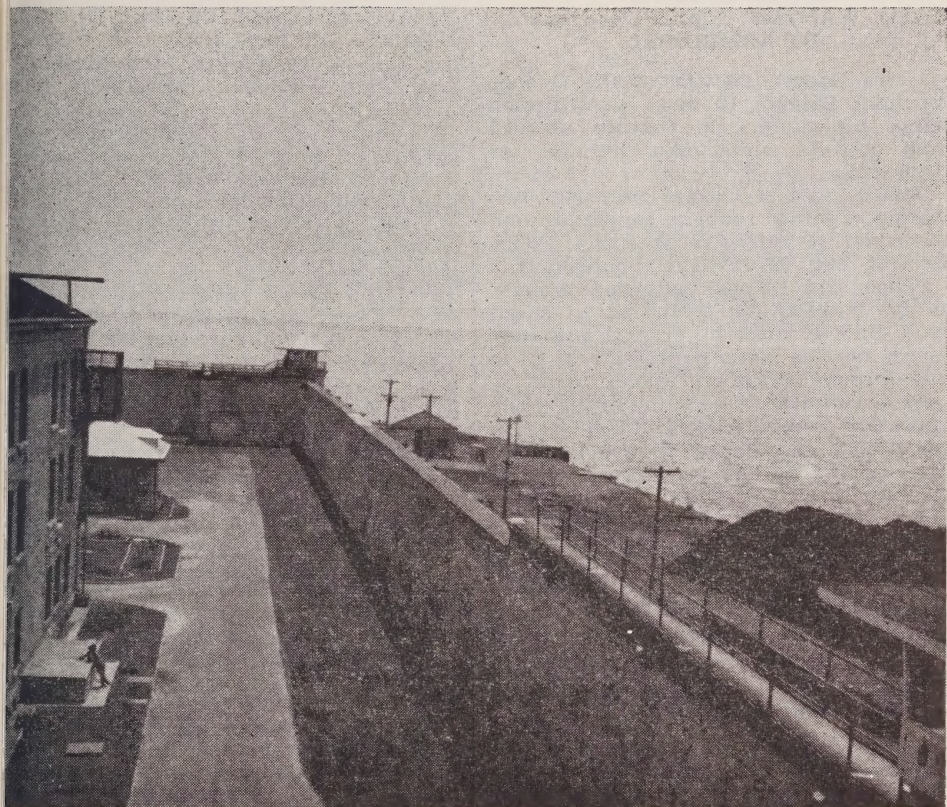
Police here can "ask you any number of questions" Mr. Porter said. "If the police interrogate you for five hours after you've been caught, the fact that they beat you up for the confession will not mean that you won't be convicted."

The U.S. today is swinging "toward the extreme in civil liberties," Mr. Minn said.

"It's really a cat and mouse game with investigation procedures forever being altered in favor of the accused." The courts actually obstruct the police.

"But this is not true in Canada. Here the first five or ten minutes of interrogation provides most of the evidence."

In Canada the accused should be permitted to call his lawyer as soon as he wants and the telephone should be free



Another View of the West Wall

ARRESTED MAN SHOTS POLICEMAN

A man arrested in Pittsburgh, on multiple charges shot and killed a policeman with the policeman's own gun at the Public Safety Building in downtown Pittsburgh.

The assailant leaped through a window and escaped on foot, touching off a massive search. He was captured 1 1/2 hours later.

SURPRISE, SURPRISE!

Thieves who hauled a 250 pound safe from the Ofrex of Canada offices on the Queensway probably didn't use masks ... but they'll need them now to hide the luses.

All it contained was a note saying: "Sorry for all the trouble!" Company officials used the safe as a dummy to throw raiders off the track of the real one.

ARREST TEXAS TEEN PROSTITUTES

Five members of a teenage prostitution ring, in San Antonio, Tex., including one girl who told police that she had been on "the streets" since she was seven years old were taken into custody by San Antonio's juvenile authorities.

Patrolman A.C. Alonzo, who first discovered the ring, said that it was probably the youngest prostitution ring in the city's history. Some of the girls said that their gang numbered as many as fifteen.

Alonzo said that he went to investigate what he thought was a burglary in a barbershop, but found instead three girls with a 32 year old night watchman.

The night watchman was arrested and charged with indecent exposure.

The girls said that they done it just for kicks and used the money to buy soda pop and ice cream, Mr. Alonzo said.

"MOST WANTED" ESCAPES—HELPED BY ARMED PAL

Andre Daoust, 25, one of the Quebec Provincial Police's 10 most wanted men before his capture in October escaped from custody while in a hospital for treatment.

Daoust was awaiting trial on two charges of armed robbery, conspiracy and possession of offensive weapons. Police describe him as extremely dangerous.

Police said Daoust had been brought to the hospital for treatment to a cut hand. Shortly after he arrived with two guards he was given permission to go to a washroom in the emergency ward.

An accomplice was waiting in the washroom and while he held the guards at bay with a gun Daoust slipped from his handcuffs. Then the pair dashed out of the hospital and sped away in a taxi.

A cruising patrol car gave chase, cutting off the taxi. Both men leaped out and began running down a lane. A policeman leveled his gun at the fugitives, but it jammed and failed to fire.

The two men disappeared.

\$20 DOLLARS BOUGHT JAIL

There was no inflation problem at the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City, N.J. On a good day a twenty dollar bill would get you whiskey, steaks, beef, bacon, eggs, ice cream—and an inmate, a two hour visit with your wife in the jail's "blue" room.

That, at least, was how the cost of living conditions were described by the opening witness in the perjury trial of Henry B. McFarland, warden of the jail for the past 13 years.

McFarland is charged with lying before a grand jury investigating the alleged transporting of women across state lines for immoral purposes.

More specifically, he is accused of accepting bribes from inmates in exchange for providing special quarters, extra food and other privileges, including conjugal visits with wives or girl friends.

The first witness, Arthur F. Trainor, who is serving a two-and-half year sentence for attempted robbery, testified that he had a visit with his wife, Patricia at the Hudson County Jail.

Trainor said that the warden palmed \$20 he gave him on the way to the "blue room" reunion.

160,000 ALCOHOLICS SEEN IN ONT.

Ontario will have 160,000 alcoholics by the end of the century, the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation predicts.

In a brief submitted to the Legislature's committee on government commissions the foundation says that there are more than 90,000 alcoholics in the province.

The number of alcoholics increased sharply during the 50's, but has since leveled off.

The foundation warned that alcoholism will increase sharply again when today's teenagers reach the susceptible age.

Executive director David Archibald said that the value of LSD in treating alcoholics had not yet been scientifically established.

He said, many of the reports coming from the United States have been based on inadequate studies.

"Few of them used proper control methods," he said.

Studies done by the foundation, with control procedures, had not turned up any conclusive evidence that LSD was of value in treating alcoholics he said.

LSD—Lysergic Acid Dethylamide—produces hallucination and is used in psychiatric treatments and experiments.

The drug has also been used illegally by people after "kicks".

Mr. Archibald said the drug seems to have developed a cult and that claims for its use and merits have been distorted out of perspective.

Commenting on marijuana, he said there was no evidence that it was an addictive chemical.

"But that's not to say it wouldn't have a certain psychic dependence in the user," he said.

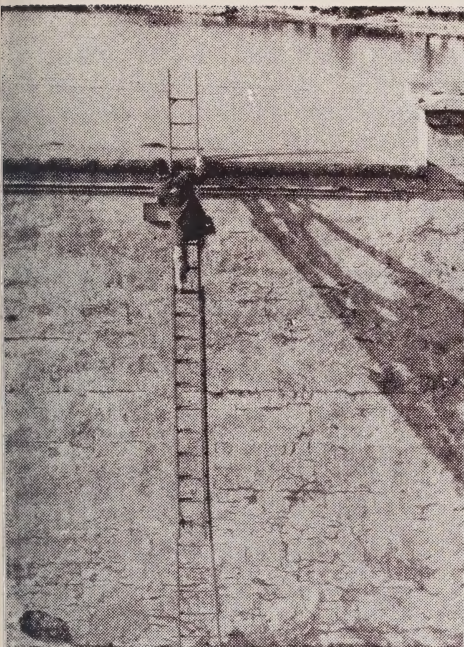
Archibald also revealed that the foundation has worked out an agreement with the courts to turn over convicted marijuana users on probation for research purposes.

He said that the foundation hoped to get a similar agreement for convicted drunks.

"Instead of having them sent to jail we want to have them put in a hospital."

Treatment facilities at the moment are grossly inadequate, he said, but as the foundation was negotiating with Riverdale Hospital, to turn over a wing for the treatment of alcoholics.

He said the foundation is interested only in those who have been convicted for drunkenness and not those who have committed a criminal offence under the influence of alcohol.



NO HE'S NOT LEAVING

He is a member of our Electrical Dept., in charge of all electrical maintenance within the institution. The inmate above is seen checking one of hundreds of nightlight fixtures in the institution.

DOCTOR ROBBED — DRUGS MISSING

Drugs worth thousands of dollars on the legal market were stolen from an Oakville medical centre, Toronto police said.

A doctor's bag containing drugs was also taken earlier from a parked car nearby.

It is believed that the thefts were caused by a recent Metropolitan Toronto crackdown on narcotics.

85 FLEE BURWASH

The growing rate of escapes from Burwash minimum security prison threatens to break all records, Magistrate Falzetta said, when sentencing four prisoners who escaped from the institution. He said, "it is the function of this court to stop you from doing it again. This year there have been 85 escapes.

WHERE ARE ALL THOSE GOOD ITALIAN COPS?

Metro Toronto Police want more Italians to join up.

Metro has 200,000 Italians—but only three Italian police officers. Only one Italian policeman and one Italian policewoman have enlisted in the last seven years, says Inspector Charles Bond, Director of the Metro Police College.

"Where are all those good Italian cops they have in New York and other places?" he asked.

Only six of Metro's 3,392 policemen speak Italian—and three of them are British, says Bond.

Ald. Joseph Piccininni says he supports the recruiting drive. He says there's been discrimination in the rejection of several Italian applicants but he thinks the police could be a little more flexible in requirements. Rules now call for recruits to be at least five feet nine inches tall and Piccininni thinks "short powerful" men could make good policemen.

Insp. Aubrey Potter says the force needs more men—period. Departmental strength increased by only three men this year up to May 31, although the budget authorizes adding 200 officers. Many men don't want to work shift work or weekends or holidays, he said.

HONORABLE INMATES

SANTIAGO, CHILE — Forty prisoners, granted a day freedom on their word of honor to return within 24 hours, were back in their cells by 8 a.m. on Monday morning. It was the largest single group to be granted this privilege under the new Santiago Rehab Program.

Via: The Lens

CHILDBIRTH A CRIME

MISSISSIPPI (NCCD)—Governor Paul B. Johnson, Jr. has signed a bill to make the parents of a second illegitimate child guilty of a misdemeanor, subject to jail sentence and fine. The offence is now punishable by up to ninety days in jail and \$250 in fines for the first violation, and up to six months and \$500 for subsequent violations. Backers said that the bill was aimed at reducing illegitimacy and cutting welfare rolls.



KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

THE CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The establishment of "Penitentiary House" was first enacted in 1779 as the direct result of John Howard's recommendations to the British Parliament calling for a strict regime of sanitation, inspection, separate confinement, sobriety, coarse diet, "labour of the hardest and most servile kind, in which drudgery is chiefly required", and a "coarse and uniform apparel, with certain obvious marks or badges affixed to the same, as well as to humiliate the

wearers as to facilitate discovery of case of escape". Each convict was obliged to serve one third of his sentence

in each three classes in which the rigour of confinement and labour was progressively more moderate if the conduct and industry were satisfactory. This innovation quickly spread to America and thence in due course to Upper Canada with the construction of the Kingston Penitentiary in 1835.

Upon Confederation, three provincial penitentiaries came under the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament

of Canada. Two of these three, Halifax and Saint John, ceased to be federal penitentiary in 1880, leaving Kingston as the only remaining component of the Canadian penitentiary system whose existence began in the pre-Confederation era. Penitentiaries were constructed from 1873 to 1930 to serve specific geographical areas or to serve the needs of newly-created provinces:

- 1873 St. Vincent de Paul to
Magdalen Islands.
- 1876 serve Quebec, except the
Manitoba to serve
that province, plus Western
Ontario and Eastern North
West Territories.
- 1878 British Columbia for
that province later the
Yukon.
- 1880 Dorchester for the
Maritime Provinces and
the Magdalen Islands.
- 1906 Alberta for Alberta,
Saskatchewan and Western
Northwest Territories (closed
in 1820).
- 1911 Saskatchewan for
that province, and after
1920 also for Alberta and
Eastern Northwestern Ter-
ritories.

Prior to the coming into force of the new Penitentiary Act in 1961, the following institutions were opened to serve the needs of segregation of inmates by sex or on the basis of selection for vocational training, the construction of trades or other activities under somewhat less than maximum conditions of security:

- 1930.... Prison for Women (Kingston.)
- 1930.... Collins Bay Penitentiary.
- 1952.... Federal Training Centre (at
St. Vincent de Paul).
- 1959.... Joyceville Institution in Ont-
ario.
- 1959.... William Head Institution
in British Columbia.
- 1959.... Valleyfield Institution near
Montreal.

- 1960 Springhill Institution, in
Nova Scotia.
- 1960.... Leclerc Institution, near Mon-
treal.

LEGISLATION

The Department of Justice is one of the original Ministries of the federal Government of Canada, having been established by an Act of the first Parliament in 1868. The Minister of Justice was then empowered to "have superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the Governments of the Provinces composing the same". That area of ministerial responsibility clearly included the penitentiaries, which had been made a subject of exclusive federal legislative authority by the British North American Act of 1867. Rules and regulations for the Government of Penitentiaries were enacted in 1870. Gradual changes were made in the legislation governing penitentiaries since Confederation. Such changes seemed to have taken place at the same time as the changes in political administration and seldom in conjunction with developments in penology. Acts and amendments relating to the administration of penitentiaries were enacted as early as 1875 and 1876 and again in 1877, 1883, 1887, 1906, 1918, 1921, 1939, 1945, 1947 and the present Act in 1961.

The Act of 1939 as amended in 1945 and 1947, and the Act of 1961 were largely influenced by the Reports of the Archambault and Fauteux Commissions and the Correctional Planning Committee.

NEW LEGISLATION (PENITENTIARY ACT 1961)

As of the end of 1960, despite the Royal Commission and Special Committee reports, including the 1914, 1920, 1938 and 1956 reports, the legislation and the regulation respecting penitenti-

iaries remained substantially unchanged since Confederation in their basic principles. There had, of course, been some worthwhile improvements over the years, notably in relaxation of the severity of discipline as the "silent" system eventually proved its impracticability; in a more enlightened interpretation of "hard labour"; in such other matters as the introduction of vocational training correspondence courses and increased recreational activities for inmates; and in the establishment of central training courses for officers employed in the several penitentiaries. The veil of secrecy concerning penitentiary operations had also been somewhat lifted and substantial encouragement had been given to the various voluntary prisoner's aid or after-care agencies which seek to bridge the gap between imprisonment and rehabilitation.

Nevertheless, no adequate measures were being taken to cope with the immediate problems of overcrowding in outmoded facilities, much less to provide the vastly more extensive network of institutions that would be required to enable proper segregation of inmates and to permit a start to be made on federal-provincial integration of effort in corrections as envisioned by the Fautoux Committee. Further, the Service was in a real sense "strangling" itself by centralizing an unreasonable amount

of financial and other forms of control in its Ottawa headquarters and, indeed on the very desk of the chief officer of the Service. Practically no attention was being paid to the possibility or the need of delegation of power to responsible officers in the field so as to expedite their operations and at the same time to free the headquarters for its proper role in planning and management through policy making, general oversight and inspection.

The new Penitentiary Act, passed by Parliament in 1961 and brought into force on April 1, 1962, represents a complete revision that is intended to be consistent with an enlightened approach to the problem of penitentiary operations. The main changes in the law governing penitentiaries were these:

- 1) It permitted reorganization of the headquarters along functional lines and also the establishment of regional directorates.
- 2) It was designed to bring all employees of the Service under one authority for the purposes of appointment, promotion and transfer, in place of the divided jurisdiction between Civil Service Commission and Commissioner of Penitentiaries that previously existed.
- 3) It authorized the Minister of Justice, with approval of the Governor in Council, to enter



JOYCEVILLE INSTITUTION

into an agreement with the government of any province for the confinement in federal institutions of persons who are sentenced under the criminal law to less than two years.

sence could formerly be given only by the Governor General, acting upon the advice of a Minister of the Crown.

Pursuant to section 29 of the Act, new Penitentiary Service Regulations were approved by the Governor in Council, effective April 1, 1962, establishing a divisional organization along functional lines and enacting a modern basis for the custody and training of inmates.

ORGANIZATION

The Canadian Penitentiary Service comprises: (a) headquarters of the Service, in Ottawa; (b) regional directorates; and (c) institutions.

SERVICE HEADQUARTERS

The Commissioner of Penitentiaries, under the direction of the Minister of Justice, has the control and management of the Service and all matters connected therewith.

REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

So far, three regions only have been organized: Quebec, Ontario and the Western Region. The Western Region comprises the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The Atlantic Provinces are organized as a sub-region under the direction of the Warden of Dorchester Penitentiary.

In each region, either in existence or in planning, are those institutions of maximum, medium and minimum security required to complete the complex of training establishments to render each penitentiary region self-contained in such facilities.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES

A *minimum security risk* is an inmate who is likely to make active efforts to escape and, if he is at large, is likely to be dangerous to the public.

- 4) It provided that where facilities exist for the separate confinement of young offenders within a region of Canada, no person, being under 16 years and having been sentenced to penitentiary, shall within that region be confined in association with persons who are 21 years of age or more unless the Commissioner otherwise directs in writing.
- 5) It changed the method whereby an inmate qualified for remission of his sentence, by dividing it into two types. *Statutory remission*, amounting to one-quarter of the sentence, is credited at the time of admission and is not only subject to forfeiture for disciplinary reasons, but will also constitute part of the parole period if parole is granted. *Earned remission* is designed to motivate the inmate to apply himself industriously to his training or work. He may earn up to three day's remission each month. *Earned remission is not subject to forfeiture* and does not constitute part of the parole period.
- 6) Forfeited statutory remission may be restored in certain cases where marked improvement in the inmate follows better adjustment and benefit from the prison program.
- 7) The Act confers upon the Commissioner or institutional head authority to permit an inmate to be absent from the institution, with or without escort, for medical or humanitarian reasons, or to assist in his rehabilitation. Authority to approve such ab-



KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

A *medium security risk* is an inmate who is not likely to make active efforts to escape but who will take advantage of an opportunity to escape if it is presented, but who, if at large, is not likely to be dangerous to the public.

A *minimum security risk* is an inmate who is not likely to take advantage of an opportunity to escape and who, if at large, is not likely to be dangerous to the public.

INSTITUTIONS

In April 1960, there were confined in Canadian Penitentiaries some 6,300 inmates, of whom approximately 5,900 were in maximum institutions, about 200 in medium security institutions, and the remaining 200 in minimum security institutions. Although the total number of inmates has risen to the unprecedented level of over 7,600, it has been possible, by conversion of two institutions from maximum security to medium security and by providing a number of additional small minimum security units, to improve the ratio of minimum and medium security to maximum security as follows:

Type of
Custody

Number
of Inmates

Maximum	4,600	7
Medium	1,800	6
Minimum	1,200	2
Total	7,600	10

The Service now operates six maximum security, four medium security and fifteen minimum security institutions, a Prison for Women and special prison for Sons of Freed prisoners in British Columbia.

CONCLUSION

In an address to the John Howat Society of Vancouver, the Honourable Guy Favreau, then Minister of Justice said:

..... from Confederation until the early 1950's there was very little that could be said to have been progressive about Canadian correctional services..... the progress that has been made in the last decade is greater than that made in all of the preceding ninety years... those advances must and will continue.

and adult inmates, with a capacity of 467 inmates to be engaged in industrial production.

The Drumheller Institution, located at Drumheller, Alta. an institution of medium security for young offenders and adult inmates, with a capacity of 467 inmates to be engaged in industrial production.

The Ontario Region Special Detention Unit, located at Millhaven, Ont. an institution of maximum security for the detention of those inmates who have a disrupting influence on the other inmates, with a capacity of 140 males to be engaged in industrial production.

A Special Detention Unit, located at Prince Albert Sask. an institution of maximum security for the detention of those inmates who have a disrupting influence on the other inmates, with a capacity of 80 inmates to be engaged in industrial production.

Special Detention Unit, located at maximum security for the detention of those inmates who have a disrupting influence on the other inmates, with a capacity of 80 inmates to be engaged in industrial production.

new maximum security institution, located at Ste. Anne des Plaines, P.Q. with a capacity of 450 inmates to be engaged in industrial production.

The following institutions, most of which are still under construction, are expected to be opened in the near future:

The Cowansville Institution, located in Cowansville, P.Q. an institution of medium security (young offenders) with a capacity of 467 inmates who will be engaged in vocational training.

The Narcotic Addict Treatment Institution, located at Matsqui, B.C. an institution of maximum security with facilities for progressive training of medium and minimum risks, with a capacity of 450 inmates male and female to be engaged in industrial production.

Springhill Institution, located at Springhill, N.S. an institution of medium security with facilities for both young offenders and adult inmates with a capacity of 467 inmates to be engaged in industrial production.

The Quebec Region Special Detention Unit, located at St. Vincent de Paul, security for the detention of those inmates who have a disrupting influence on other inmates, with a capacity of 160 males to be engaged in industrial production.

The Warkworth Institution, located in Warkworth, Ont. an institution of medium security for young offenders



Our tamed society no longer offers young males the outlets for boldness and aggression that their instincts demand. Here is a proposal to turn primitive energy to useful purposes.

What Young Men Need: A Substitute for Violence

John Fischer

Condensed from Harper's Magazine

Year after year, the graph for crimes of violence — murder, rape, assault, robbery and riot — inches a little higher. Many of these crimes seem to be entirely senseless: a sniper blazes away at random at passing motorists.... a subway rider suddenly pulls a knife and starts slashing at his fellow passengers some roaming teen-agers come across an old man drowsing on a park bench, and club and burn him to death.

Violence is becoming a central fact of life.... Rioting and hooliganism are on the rise in nearly every country, and in rural as well as urban areas.

Explanations are easy to come by: the miseries of slum life, racial and religious frictions, the break-down of the family, of religion, or of the national moral fiber. But perhaps, beneath

them all, there lies another, more primordial reason: the fact that nearly all societies have suddenly been forced to change a key commandment in their traditional code of behavior, and many people, particularly the young males have not yet been able to adjust themselves to the reversal.

That commandment was: "Be a fighter". It has always been our first law of survival. For the earliest men, life was an incessant battle: against the hostile Pleistocene environment, against other mammals for food, against their own kind for a sheltering cave, a water hole, a hunting range, a mate. The fiercest, wildest and strongest lived to raise children. The meek, weak, slow and stupid made somebody an early breakfast. The result was, as philoso-

phor William James put it in his classic essay, "*The Moral Equivalent of War*", our ancestors have bred pugnacity into our bone and marrow.

As civilization dawned, fighting became more organized, a community enterprise. Gideon smote the Midianites; the Greeks took Troy; the Vikings ravaged the Kentish coast; The Plains Indians sent out raiding parties. Warfare was for centuries the main social enterprise, absorbing virtually all the community's surplus time, energy and resources. "History", William James said, "is a bath of blood. To hunt a neighboring tribe, kill the males, loot the village and possess the females was the most profitable, as well as the most exciting, way of living."

Belligerence was celebrated as a prime civic virtue, and the Great Fighter was enshrined as the universal hero. His name might be Hercules, Beowulf, David or Hiawatha, but his physical strength, reckless courage and skill with weapons. From earliest boyhood the males of the community were taught to emulate him.

For nearly all of human history, when the aggressive impulse.....so deeply embedded in our genes.....had no trouble finding an outlet that was not only socially acceptable but encouraged and rewarded by every resource at society's disposal.

Then, roughly 100 years ago, with stunning abruptness, the rules changed. Within about a century..... a mere eyeblink in terms of evolutionary development..... the traditional outlets for violence closed up. Fighting suddenly became intolerable.

One reason was the industrialization of war. It not only made warfare ruinously expensive; it took all the fun out of it. In retrospect, the U.S. Civil War seems to have been the last in which physical strength, raw courage and individual prowess could be (sometimes, at least) decisive; perhaps that is why

it is written about so much, and nostalgically.

Other socially approved outlets for pugnacity also began to close up. In an earlier age, the main public amusement in many communities seemed to be watching (and often joining in) the donnybrooks which boiled up regularly in the village streets. The literature of the last century, from *Huckleberry Finn* to the story of the O.K. Corral, is studded with this kind of spontaneous combat. A tight-packed urban society, however, simply can't put up with random, casual brawling. It disturbs the peace, endangers bystanders and obstructs traffic.

As we turned into city dwellers, we lost another traditional testing ground for masculine prowess: the struggle against nature. Since the beginning of history, when men weren't fighting each other, they spent most of their time fighting the elements: hacking down forests and killing off predatory animals, battling blizzards, droughts, deserts and gales.

Today the strenuous life has all but vanished. Probably not five percent of our youngsters grow up to outdoor work. And even for them, although the work may be hard, it is rarely either exciting or dangerous. (The modern cowboy does most of his work in a pickup truck, while Captain Ahab's successor goes to sea in a floating oil factory).

We have shown remarkable ingenuity in inventing surrogates for violence. The most fashionable are the strenuous and risky sports.....skiing, skin diving, surfing, mountain climbing, drag racing, sailing small boats in rough weather. (When a middle-aged Cleveland copy editor crosses the Atlantic alone in a 134-foot sloop, nobody accuses him of suicidal impulses; on the contrary, millions of sedentary males understand all too well his yearning for at least one adventure in life).

But, for the slum kids, these devices are ordinarily too expensive. Consequently, they try to get their kicks vicariously, by watching murder, football boxing and phony wrestling matches on television. When that palls, their next resort usually is reckless driving. Access to a car (his own, his family's or a stolen one) is as precious to an adolescent male rich or poor in our culture as possession of a shield was in fifth-century Athens. It is a badge of manhood, the equipment necessary to demonstrate that he is a fearless and dashing fellow.

Such substitutes absorb, in a relatively harmless way, some of our pent-up aggressions. But they have one great drawback: they are contrived, artificial adjuncts to life, rather than the core of life itself. When our ancestors harpooned a whale, pillaged a city or held the pass at Thermopylae, they were playing for keeps. When our sons break their legs on a ski slope or play "chicken" on the highway, the challenge is a made-up one, and therefore never wholly satisfying. They still yearn for a chance to prove their hardihood in a way that really means something.

Lacking anything better, some of them a growing number, apparently, turn to crime or violence. Gang fights, vandalism, robbery and rioting are, in an important sense, more "real" than any game.

This sort of thing may well continue, on a rising scale, until we can discover James' "moral equivalent for war". He thought he had found it. He wanted to draft "the whole youthful population" into a peace time army to serve in "the immemorial human warfare against nature". He would have had every youngster spend a few years at hard and dangerous labour consigned to "coal and iron mines, to freight trains, to fishing fleets in December, to road building and tunnel making". Today,

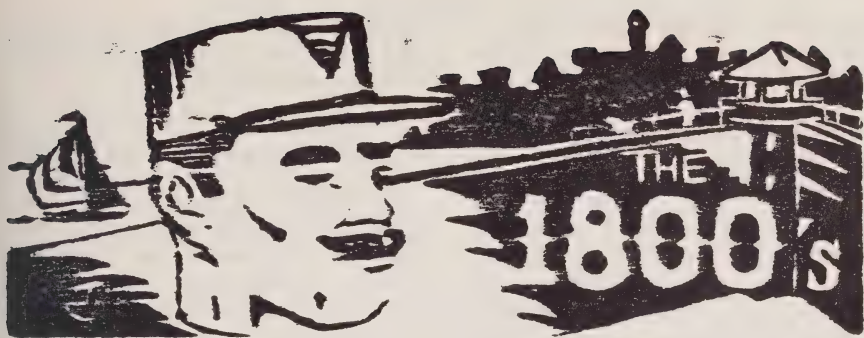
of course, his prescription is hard to apply, since most dangerous and physically demanding jobs have been eliminated, our mines and freight trains are overmanned, our roads are now built with earthmoving machines rather than pick and shovel.

Nevertheless, James' idea is probably still our best starting point. The U.S. Peace Corps is a good example of a successful official experiment in this direction, making use of the youthful need for struggle and self-sacrifice. Such projects are at least a recognition that we have to do *something*. If we don't if we continue to let millions of young men sit around, while the adrenaline bubbles and every muscle screams for action, with no outlet in sight but a desk job at best we are asking for bad trouble.

All of us especially businessmen, sociologists and political leaders ought to invest a good deal more effort, ingenuity and money in the search for acceptable substitutes for violence. One possibility: To take care of the population explosion, we are going to have to increase the number of our present college buildings within the next 20 years. Has any university looked into the possibility of using prospective students to do some of the building? Maybe every able-bodied boy should be required to labour on the campus for six months as a bricklayer or carpenter before he is admitted to classes.

Cleaning up our polluted rivers is a monumental task and one we can't postpone much longer. Has anyone thought of mobilizing a Youth Corps to do part of the job?

No single possibility will provide the kind of simple, large-scale panacea that James had in mind. Yet if we can discover a few hundred such projects they might add up to a pretty fair Moral Equivalent. In any case, the search is worth a serious try.



The Warden's Diary

November 1858

From out of the past — from the time Kingston Penitentiary served what was known as Upper Canada — comes a day from another century. Each month the TELESCOPE brings you excerpts from the Warden's Diary. The only change from the original book are the officer's names

I delivered the keys to guard Priest- at five o'clock a.m. I saw Mr. Staf- ord and Mr. Garvin attend for morn- ing prayer for the Reverends McDon- ell and Mulkins. Saw Mr. Murray come in good time for bell ringing. I attended to see the convicts proceed out with buckets and to breakfast. attended to general business after breakfast.

Mary MacDonald, a female con- vict, released this morning.....a worthless woman, a keeper of a bawdy ouse.

I visited the Work Shops, Stone beds and Yard generally between eleven and twelve o'clock. I attended to the convicts dinner prayer.

At noon court, I sentenced Peter Carlisle and George Galloway to five meals bread and water and one night without their beds for talking and laughing at the wash house door. R. Newton was guilty of laughing and caring about and making signs to other convicts in the shop, and I gave him five days bread and water and

two nights without bed. H. McTam- ney also received five meals bread and water and one night without bed for having tobacco and a belt buckle in the shop and saying to the guard: "I don't want to get you into trouble for I knew you in Quebec and there are more here than I that know you." Cannot ascertain what he meant.

I attended to see the convicts pro- ceed to their cells and visited the pri- son after the convicts had gone in Mr. lock-up, and we inspected the Shops.

Visited the prison between nine and ten o'clock p.m. Convict Joesph Duiro making a noise in his cell; said he was sick, being in a mechancoly state of mind, I sent him to the hospital ac- cording to his wish.

Two convicts arrived from Cobourg in charge of Sheriff Fortune on com- muted sentences. I read over the rules and temptations to the newly ar- rived convicts, a villainous-looking pair.

I released convict Duclos from pun- ishment on his representation that

he was not talking...not that I have the least confidence in his statements, but I am inclined to treat him with consideration. Also spoke with convict Robert Minden who is on punishment, but I have no confidence in what he states.

At noon court today, I sentenced William Bishop to six days bread and water and three nights without bed for acting in a beastly manner, breathing hard, and other obscene conduct, causing the convicts to laugh and disturbing the Wing.

John Flaharty, ordered confined to the dark cells until further orders and to be chained with water punishment for obtaining leave from his guard to go to the backhouse a short time before the closing of the prison and not returning within the proper time. His absence was reported to the Deputy Warden who ordered a strict search to be made for him, and after examination, he was discovered hiding away in a shed evidently with intent to try to make his escape. This convict's conduct has been very bad since his admission to the prison.

William Jones was sent to the dark cells for emptying the contents of his bucket in his cell on the third range in order that it might run down on the guard as he stood at the door of the Wing whilst admitting the Deputy Warden to visit the prison.

I visited the Work Shops, Stone Sheds, Yard, Dining Hall and the Hospital between two and three o'clock. All was correct except for convict Victor Joslin who is unwell in mind and threatened to hang himself. Dr. Duhon had to call in an officer. Also, while in the Shoe Shop, the acting Overseer, mentioned to me that convict Harold Bernard has a string with a lump of lead attached to it with the intention of attacking convict Joseph Durand who had spoken to the Deputy Warden about Bernard's bad conduct. I locked him up.

Attended later to see convicts proceed to their cells and counted and then went home to supper.

I visited the prison between eight and nine o'clock p.m....all was quiet.

I delivered the keys to guard Johnson at five o'clock a.m. After bucking parade, I attended to see the convicts proceed to the Roman Catholic Chapel as I am informed that much intercourse is being carried on there. Indeed, I regret to note that the Chapels are made a place for communication among the inmates and if reported by the guards they strongly deny all such charges. I am of the opinion that this stems from lack of proper supervision during services and I have ordered all officers on duty in the Chapels to be especially alert in the future.

I returned from my leave of absence this afternoon, went to the Yard; all was well except for the convict Collins who had made an assault and battery upon one of the foremen in the Shoe Shop without any provocation. I visited the Shoe Shop and called upon overseer Gibson for an explanation of the conduct of Collins which as far as I can see is unpardonable. Requested Mr. Gibson to send the foreman to my office. He gave me the same account as the Overseer that the assault was without cause. This man must be dealt with in such a way as to make an example of him for the guidance of other passionate and worthless scoundrels. According, I sentenced him to thirty strokes of the cat. (Next day, I gave only one dozen and a half strokes of the lash as Mr. Ferguson is of the opinion that Collins is not too strong).

After convicts proceeded to their cells for the night, I accompanied Deputy Warden Murray on an inspection of the Shops.

I returned to the prison at ten o'clock that night and found that all was well with snores resounding from the ranges.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

1	2	3	4			5	6	7		8	9	10	11
12						13				14			
15						16				17			
18						19					20		
		21	22					23		24			
25	26						27			28		29	30
32						33		34		35			
36						37		38		39			
				40		41		42					
43	44	45			46		47				48	49	50
51				52						53			
54						55				56			
57													

ACROSS

1. It takes ten to make one.
5. Twilled fabric.
8. Happy.
12. Act of employing anything.
13. Town west of the Ozarks in OKLA.
14. Short form of car.
15. Kind of trees.
16. First Prime Min. birth place.
18. Haven; or American General.
19. Taste of food when left in a can too long.
20. Dail: An uncle; or a gossip.
21. A kind of light bulb.
23. Otherwise.
25. Classification according to ranks.
28. Brilliancy of achievement.
32. Estate not held by feudal tenure.
33. So: (scot).
35. India: harvest spring crop.
36. Harass.
38. Incarcerated homo sapiens.
40. Kind of deer.
42. Domesticated.
43. Linkletter's name.
46. Unfasten.
48. Eyes (Old English).
51. Good Judgement.
53. Dog's cry of distress.
54. Sweden: Liquid measure.
55. Combining form meaning bad; or ill.
56. City in Norway.
57. Girl's name.
58. Suffix.
59. Taking advantage of.

DOWN

1. Double.
2. Island.
3. Articles of sentimental value.
4. Hook; double curve.
5. That which has been raked.
6. Blue grape anthocyanin.
7. Soft fabric resembling velvet.
8. Substance lighter than air.
9. Stringed instrument.
10. Smallest partical of matter.
11. Finished; ended.
17. Beer vat.
19. Measure of weight.
22. Large sea duck.
24. Slang: go away.
25. Jewish teacher's title.
26. Beverage.
27. Monkey.
29. State, or quality of being late.
30. "Great Emancipator's" first name.
31. Small bird.
34. To give right, legal title to.
37. A trip.
39. Homo.
41. A military foe.
43. Eve's partner.
44. Cleft.
45. Russian Emperor.
47. Vegetable fuel.
49. Latin: he; or that one.
50. Long heroic poem.
52. Weep.
53. Thee.

MOOD IN THE NIGHT

With steps swift and unafraid
He prowls his cage in no way dismayed
By the iron bars, the high stone walls,
The dim lights, and the silence round him
Three steps to the bars,
Three steps to the rear;
The unfaltering strides of a man
Bent deep in thought and dream.
In dream, for all the world lives on
dreams.

And in him burns the desire to have his
dreams become a living, breathing
reality;

Things of substance, to be seen and
touched and known.

In thought because he knows that
Although dreams may rule the world,
Thought is the instrument giving solidity
And means by which dreams are made
The reality we dream of.

So on and on he prowls his cage
With unflagging spirit and determination.
Little noticing the fleeting moments of
time;

Tense with thoughts and dreams
uncontrolled.

But then there is borne home to him
The fact that he is without worldly-
goods, without position,
And with little knowledge.

And thus there is little chance that
His world of dreams will ever see
light of day.

His world of dreams will ever see the
And as little by little this conviction
grows, so,

Little by little his passions lose their fire.
His legs grow weary of constant strain.
And his thoughts thus blinded the mood
quickly passes over him

To fade away as the sun fades over the
horizon at evening time.

Finally with tiredness he lowers himself
onto the restful bed at his side.

His mind a vacuum filled with a
melancholy, dark

Sadness, with only sparks remaining
of the fires

That burned within him such a short
time before.

Still though sparks.

Sparks like embers of a still glowing
fire;

Not quite extinguished, but ready at
a moments

a moments notice

To blaze and radiate a warm sparkling
glow.

C. BOOMER

POET'S PAGE

GOING STRAIGHT

Try as I might for an honest endeavour
It seems that I am not that clever,
The wages of error can offer more,
Until there comes a knock at my door.
I think I shall the next time
Forego my bail,
And buy myself a big lunch pail.

M.D.

FOOLISH WIVES

I'd waited for your love so long
My heart had felt deprived;
Then one day, your hand I won
My fears withdrew and died.
A short time passed, a baby's cry
The bonds of love complete;
He was a handsome little guy
Such soft tiny feet.
Bills went up, cash went down
Things were getting rough;
Temptation slithered through my mind
Two jobs were not enough.
I made a score, the score made me
The judge had grinned ten years;
Now here I am in a grey cold cell
Drowning in my tears.
You promised you would wait for me
If I would prove myself;
So I worked each night and day
With the diligence of an elf.
Courses, church, vocations too
And many more of course.
Now your letter, blunt and cruel
That you want a divorce.
Because of letters just like these
Men did take their lives;
But these men are very few
Compared to foolish wives.

R. Ford

OUR CHANGING LAND

Look high to the lofty mountains,
And valleys down below,
Where winds sing in the cotton woods,
And meandering rivers flow,
Up and down the great Missouri,
The keel boats pole along,
While swaying on the passe-avant,
The Creoles sing their song.
Up the river from St. Louis.
The Mandan sets her sail,
Pushing on to Bellevue,
Beside the Indian trail.
Look down the rolling prairies,
Where once buffaloe roamed free,
And down below the Cimarron,
Winding out to sea.
For independence the settlers came.
To spoil the virgin wood,
To till the soil an dre paerh
To till the soil and reap her wealth,
Where sycamores once stood.
Then came the scores to Fort McKenzie
To cross the Great divide.
They came in conesogas,
With mountain men to guide.
The mountain who always were.
The mountain men who always were a
A gay and carefree lot,
Gay and carefree lot.
Roamed north in search of beaver pelts,
Along the Northern Platte.
They learned the ways of Red men,
The Crees and the Arapahos.
And set among the council fires,
Of the Blackfoot and the Crow.
But all to soon a change came to this
land,
From the towering snow-capped mountains
From the towering snow-capped
mountains.
From the towering snow-capped moun-
tains,
To meadows green.
And burning desert sands.
As Red and White men side by side,
Lived in constant strife.
And all to soon there came an end.
And all to soon there came an end
To their great way of life.

NATURE

Horrible; devastating,
Ominous. sublime.
Ever changing; ever still,
Beautious. emotional,
Fantastically rational,
Incredible vality,
Potent dream.
Immanent, immountable,
Is nature;
But greater than all. pure.



POWER

There's power in a bottle,
And there's power in a kiss;
There's a lot of power in hatred
And even more in bliss.
There's a kind of power in nature,
Like in the beauty of a rose;
It's a delightful kind of power,
As everybody knows.
There is power in a rifle,
And there's power in the sod;
One belongs to Satan.
And one belongs to God.
And each of us are able,
And allowed to choose;
Whatever kind of power,
That we decide to use.
Oh yes we have power,
The power to be free;
Or the power to enslave ourselves,
What's it going to be?

(Author Unknown)

Last month Dr. George D. Scott, prison psychiatrist, considered the characteristics which alter man's adjustment to the captive society. This month he will discuss the startling group of psychiatric conditions which develop in the prison culture as a result of these value alterations.

THE PRISONER *of* *SOCIETY*

(Continued)

by

DR. GEORGE D. SCOTT



PSYCHIATRIC SYNDROMES IN A CAPTIVE SOCIETY

Freedom is an enigmatic captivity which limits man's actions, modifies his speech and restrains his instinctual drives. Primate man surrendered his individuality and freedom to ensure his own survival through group cohesion. Captive man rejected the symbolic freedom of society in a frustrated effort to express his own individuality. He offends the group's sanctions and is relegated to the society of outcasts.

Captive man, isolated from his customary social habits, functioning in a punitive atmosphere, musters his primitive aggressions and paradoxically surrenders his individuality to ensure the cohesion of the prisoner society with its own rules, sanctions and principles. In these circumstances, the emotional and mental experiences of the inmate are modified to produce striking alterations in behaviour typified by aberrant emotional and mental phenomena which are not seen in the consulting rooms of free society.

The background of these psychiatric syndromes lies in the fact that practically all inmates have severe disturbances in their social value systems. Their characteristics contain strong elements of hate, aggression, frustration, selfishness, loneliness, hopelessness and intolerance. Each reflects conclusive evidence of repeated childhood disappointments with reactive rebelliousness to "hide the hurt" and finally, an emotional isolation from the longed-for protective love and warmth. Lombroso's atavistic man stirs restlessly in all mankind. The prison culture reflects these forces with the frequent eruptions of types of behaviour which are more primitive than psychiatric, more protective than purposeful, and more pathological than planned.

ADMISSION FOG

This descriptive term refers to the shocked mental state which may be observed during the initial six months of a long sentence. The crime, the trial session and the intermediate jail sentence, pales in contrast to the loss of freedom, to the iron bars, to the long, grey corridors and to the impersonalness of the name and number.

This condition is not a true mental regression. No evidence of dependency is seen. The inmate represses all meaningful emotions, lives in a world of mechanical function and has no desire to think of yesterday—and less to think of tomorrow.

Symptoms are seclusiveness, disinterest in conversation, bland obediences of rules, with a disinclination for physical activity, either work or exercise. This condition is self-relieving over a period of three to six months, with increased sociability and concern for future plans. A return of his affective relationships removes him from his psychological cemetery.

COASTING

Coasting is a psychological state of acceptance of the status quo of prison existence with rejection of all emotional values in the outside world. This self-imposed and protective isolation compels the inmate to refuse visitors, to discourage letter-writing and to limit his interest to his immediate prison adjustments. Contact with the outside world produces severe anxiety, irradiated hostility, increased tension and sleeplessness and in some case suicidal impulses.

This condition slowly disappears as the inmates' friends and relatives in the outside world reassure him of his importance to them and, in spite of his initial objections, continue to write and visit him.

GATE-FEVER SHORT TIME JITTERS

The awareness that a return to society is imminent stirs up marked anxiety in many inmates. This anxiety, with irritability and sleeplessness, develops three to four weeks before release and bears directly on the inmates knowledge that he is poorly equipped to adjust to a competitive, aggressive society. Commonly seen in repeaters, the problems of planning one's life, of facing unresolved problems and of being responsible for one's acts, may be so overwhelming that the individual may even force his early return to his prison existence.

LOCK-UP REQUEST - CRISIS REQUEST

This is a subcultural phenomenon in which the inmate no longer can handle his prison experiences. With months of precarious adjustment, he is torn with explosive, destructive forces which could take form of a possible attack upon an inmate, on an officer, or upon himself. He requests to be "locked up" to re-establish his self-control.

This condition is usually indicative of unresolved inmate problems, but may reflect developing psychopathology. The physical retreat into the protective arms of solitude is therapeutic in itself, and allows the inmate to sort out his problems. Counseling and psychotherapy may be helpful and welcome during this crisis period.

ISOLATION SICKNESS

Prolonged solitary confinement, either protective or punitive, may produce a massive psychological reaction due to deprivation of accustomed sensory input. This "sickness" is identified with the brainwashing of the Nazi war, and has been reproduced by psychologists in experimental techniques.

Medical assessment of the isolated offender will record increased motor

activity to supply kinaesthetic sensation, auditory hallucinations to compensate for the lack of sound stimuli. The inmate may even talk loudly to himself to increase his sensory experiences. Reality may be altered with misinterpretation of stimuli to produce suspicions and persecutions.

Violent aggression or intense suicidal drives may be the inmates response to his terrifying mental cachexia.

STIR CRAZY

The inmate's protective regression to a childish state of silly, petulant behaviour is categorized "stir crazy". It is symptomized by forgetfulness, difficulty in concentration, inept conversation, inattention to work and a disregard for future plans. Inmates and officers are treated with casual, playful indifference. Preoccupation with actual release date may assume obsessive proportions. Impulsive rages are precipitated by minor irritations.

This condition improves under supportive counselling, a directed vocational program and intensified athletic participation.

SLASHING SYNDROME

Self-mutilation is a mute expression of pent up anger, resentment and frustration. The original problem is submerged in favour of a more immediate attention-getting relief. The sharp instrument is the passport to the protective atmosphere of medical care.

Suicide is not the prime intent although serious slashing may involve extensive cuts and lacerations. Suturing and transfusing may be required. Continued frustration may cause the wounds to be re-opened and purposely contaminated.

Slashing may become epidemic in an institution of appropriate disciplinary measures are not taken. The slasher's actions are usually planned and

purposeful, are designed to solve an immediate problem and are also an indignant expression of hostility to the custodial forces. Secondary gain occurs when sympathy and attention are received from the previously disinterested inmate population.

The staff must direct attention to the solution of the original problem, either through discussion, counselling or psychiatric treatment.

PHANTOM FEMALE - PSEUDO HETEROSEXUAL ATTACHMENTS

Men's preference for male company is not a disturbing problem. Meaningful emotional relationships between men are seen in warfare, in team competition and in taciturn family loyalties. Such conditions are seen in the prison subculture with additional sexual components.

A matured male may find a female surrogate figure in a young male inmate. Endearments and gift-sending identify the relationship as a Phantom Heterosexual Affair.

The young male, with his adolescent smile, his unsophisticated manners, his soft skin and his aesthetic proportions, embodies the female.

Such a relationship assumes a protective benevolent "Daddy will look after you role". The young inmate inevitably surrenders either voluntarily or forcibly to the seductive desires of the older male. At release, the Daddy drops his facade and prepares himself for his more natural adjustments. The younger inmate also grows out of his romance to become a "prison wise" member of the inmate society.

In this relationship, there are absolutely no intrinsic homosexual characteristics in either participant, but for some reason a "marriage of convenience" has taken place. There is no hangover when the involved parties return to the society of conformers.

HOMOSEXUAL PANIC

The summation of instinctual sexual pressure seeks an outlet in some type of sexual satisfying performance. Such pressures may be expressed, sublimated or completely controlled.

The expression of sexual need to another inmate forms the homosexual plateau. The sublimation of sex activity redirects the vital forces into acceptable areas of behaviour. The complete control of these desires places the individual in a cauldronic turmoil.

The guilt of sexual awareness, combined with a desire to show affection to another, magnified by the fear of submitting to the homosexual temptation. Degrees of panic may result, with marked fears, senseless physical activities, and ideas of persecution. In final desperation, a suicidal attempt may be made. Such cases require immediate psychiatric attention in a controlled, non-threatening environment.

REHABILITATION — TRANSITION- AL FREEDOM

This kindly and puritanical word implies the benevolent approach to the criminal in the hope that the powers of goodness, the impact of kindness, the advantages of opportunity, will awaken in him motivation to become a conforming member of our social structure.

There have been many theories of rehabilitation: trades training, environmental alteration, housing improvement and group psychotherapy. Each has been partially successful but on the whole our efforts at the rehabilitation of the criminal have run to ignominious proportions. I have placed before you the clues to grasp if purposeful rehabilitation is to be a vital factor.

Who has thought of singular man, his individuality, his freedom, his belonging, his possessiveness, his needs to

communicate. Yet he is human. Our blindness has prevented us from seeing him, and also from seeing our own ignorance in our blindness.

- (1) Our social forces and prison plans must seriously consider an attempt to maintain the individual's identity
possessiveness
communicativeness
in prisons.

- (2) Our prisons must be modified in such a manner that the psychiatric syndromes will disappear, as these syndromes represent pathological reactions to social ostracism and prevent rehabilitative steps.

- (3) Our release plan must not throw a man back into convulsing society. He must have his cell, but not in prison. He must have his routine, but not in prison. The envisioned half-way house will do the job as long as too much is not introduced into the inmates life when he has, for years, become accustomed to fogging and coasting through his time.

He cannot change rapidly. His rehabilitation should see him functioning in exactly the same manner as he did in prison.

Who before has known the psychiatric syndromes of institutional life? These syndromes can be clinically proven in any prison environment. The prisoner of war (1939 - 1946) will relate to you the identical observations which have been made in this paper.

If an individual develops fog, coasting and gate jitters in prison culture, is it not logical that the same mental characteristics will appear when he returns to the castigating society? His reactions will not change.

Inmates released after years of imprisonment, describe a hopeless state of stupor and confusion on release which

last six to eight months, exactly like the prison fog seemed to, following their admission to prison.

The barrage of sensory experience, the noise, the unrestrained violence of activity, shoves the released man further into his fog state. He is lost in a world of a million commands. How can he be helped?

Coasting, too far, appears in its inevitable role of the different individual who has lost his initial ambition for job and security. He has degenerated into a philosophy of "so what". He has little personal ambition. He has lost the memory of the prison just as in prison he lost the memory of meaningful society.

He coasts back into the oblivion of crime and prisons.

The stage is set for the final test. A job may be available. Here again anxiety develops out of the unknown. Pre-release jitters are relived in a pre-employment phase of doubt and anxiety. "Better to leave now than to be fired tomorrow". The psychiatric syndromes continue to obstruct the future.

Our rehabilitation must be organized into prison experience to maintain individuality in prison. Our rehabilitation plans must include an understanding of the importance of man's mental reaction to captivity. Our rehabilitation plans must ensure captive man's slow return to social activity.

Obstacles in the way of such a philosophy for rehabilitation are obviously clear. Society will not really allow its prison captives to be treated as free personalities. Society in its vindictive way wants to perpetuate the felonious image of the inmate as cold, despicable, dangerous person.

Society's image of the criminal must suffer a marked reformation. Public relation efforts of a constructive educational tone must be made to persuade free society that the prison culture is different only in a degree.

Untutored sensationalism is destructive and degrading to both elements of society.

The intra-mural life of the offender is being transitioned into a co-operative co-existence between inmates and custody forces. Educational pursuits requires tremendous study due to the relatively low grade attainment of the inmate population. Vocational training in the skills carry many inmates to a satisfactory productive level.

Living conditions of inmates of the future will see purposeful efforts to maintain appropriate degrees of individuality.

Areas of communication are being expanded to allow the inmate further privileges. Institutions of various degrees of freedom are authorized and encouraged. Research must be pressed to review the experiences of the captive servicemen of Great War II. The effects of captivity have been observed in both the stalags of Germany and in confinement camps of democracies. These experiences can give the research workers insight into the social factors of captive life.

The captive mind must be under-

stood if rehabilitation is to be a success.

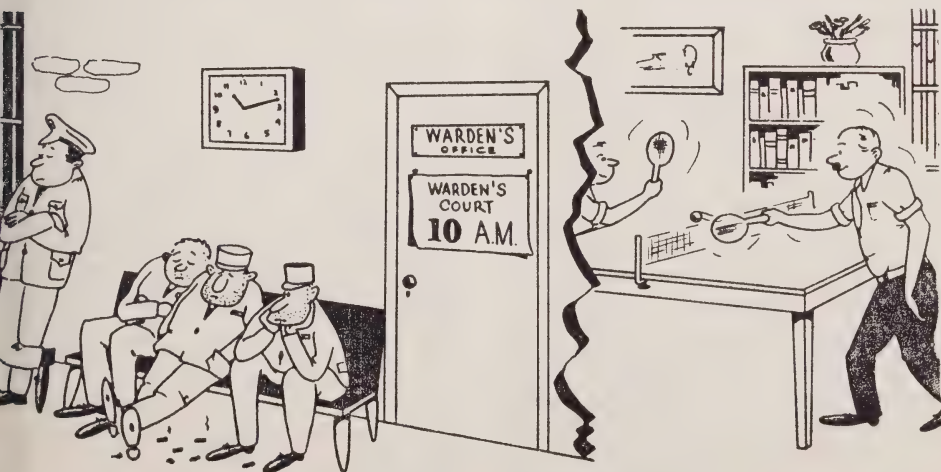
Rehabilitation is fundamentally a transition from one type of sub-culture to another type of culture. It is a living experience resulting from the proper blending of crucial forces.

The half-way-house plans as projected and planned by the Department of Justice are not social niceties but are anchor areas for the transitional experience of the released inmate.

As man is a temporal creature, he values things done in his time, in terms of decisiveness and expectancy. He desires plans and results. The slow progress in the care of captive citizens must not be interrupted in terms of one generation.

Care and treatment of the prison offender involves so many areas of society that it will only advance as society advances. And society only advances as its citizens will it to advance.

Perhaps our prisons reflect our real will to advance in our society image. Not in our time, but tomorrow maybe. *"Let us not blame the stone, find the man who threw it."*



DISSENT

EILLY KNIGHT

I would like to discuss a problem which at the present time is costing the honest, hard-working, tax payer millions of wasted dollars per year. The problem to which I am referring is ME, the active THIEF, and to PENAL INSTITUTIONS in general. Institutions that were founded to protect the rights, property, and lives of the public at large from that certain segment of our society whom are referred to as thieves, murderers, child-molesters, junkies, pimps, prostitutes and so forth. These are the people who are held behind stone walls and prison bars to do penance for their mistakes; for letting themselves fall below society's mores and standards.

If a person goes out and rapes and murderers a child, steals, or becomes a prostitute and is caught, our ancestral teachings and attitudes have taught us to rid ourselves of the problem by removing it from society or by extermination. Granted, if we exterminate the person who has broken the law, we need no longer fear suffering any pain from him again. At least not physical pain. But what about our conscience? Are we not all in this way becoming just as bad as the person who has committed the unforgiveable deed in the first place? Do we not all sanction legalized murder and then cover it up with the cloak of justice? And is it not also true that because of our so-called civilized laws, men and women are being hanged and thrown into cages for the remainder of their lives instead of getting treatment for their sickness? If, indeed,

it is a sickness. Yes, it's only too true. And so, by sanctioning these atrocities which are being carried out every day in the name of justice and mankind, and by refusing to face the problem realistically, and trying to understand instead of condemn, we are also guilty of the unforgiveable. At least in God's eyes we are. For thinking this way, we are judging our fellow men in a manner that only God himself has the right to do. And what about the ones who are fortunate enough to beat the hangman, or the ones who must spend anywhere from two years to natural life behind those walls? What do they do; what will become of them? These are the questions of which society should be vitally concerned and which I shall do my utmost to answer in as brief a manner as possible.

When a person enters the prison on that first day, he is taken directly to the Reception centre where he is asked a few personal questions such as: name, age, religion, nature of crime, martial status, etc. He is then told to take off his street clothes and put all his personal effects into a small box which will be held in storage until he is released, or sent to a relative in case of his death. He is fingerprinted, photographed, give na fast haircut, showered measured, and issued prison clothing. After this procedure has been completed he is given a cell. Then he is issued a tooth brush, comb, two pocket novels and given a lecture by the keeper in charge on rules and regulations that must be kept during his stay at the prison.

Here he will spend some sixteen hours a day for the duration of his sentence which may range from two years to the rest of his natural life. Or until he is released on parole....

Now that we have removed him from society and settled the prisoner into his new home, let's discuss what sort of and to prepare him for his future life action will be taken to rehabilitate him in the free world outside of the walls, fences and steel bars. At present.... VERY LITTLE will be done. Why? Because our whole penal system is geared to hold the man at bay, not to rehabilitate him. Sure, they have a psychiatrist, a school, a classification department which is made up of about ten men (some of who have only limited experience with penal reform and who are confronted with insurmountable barriers. How can a staff so small and ill-equipped handle eight hundred misfits? It's almost impossible! They realize this fact quite fully and even though they may try their darndest, they soon resign themselves to merely keeping their charge's folio's up to date. Nothing more. Under such trying circumstances, what else can they do. And so the inmate is left to his own bidding. If he has a nervous disorder, or becomes unbearably depressed, he will either kill himself or he can subject himself to "shock treatment" which will calm him down; or make him temporarily forget his troubles. If he is a nonconformist or uneducated, without any incentives, he will just exist day to day until he is released to harass society once again. No doubt, he will be returned to prison shortly thereafter no better off than when he first started his antisocial activities. The only change being that he is a little more bitter and resentful towards society who will not accept him as an equal or help him with his many problems.

What could be done to salvage these men and women, to make them normal, healthy, beings once again? There are



many things. For instance, a little more interest could be shown in this ever increasing menace. More incentive could be instilled in them by enacting laws which would take away their records and its stigma....after, say, five years of good clean living on the outside; thus making them equals among society once again enstead of a third rate citizen. The tax dollars should be spent to build institutions which would cater to rehabilitation and not just incarceration. The loss of freedom itself is punishment enough.

Finally, their lives could be made a little more bearable by lifting a few of the ridiculous regulations which frustrate prisoners every walking minute. This kind of attitude towards the men tend to thwart any effort towards rehabilitation. To make them normal again, socetty must, in turn, give them hope, not only in themselves, but in the whole human race.

Telescoping Sports



by M DeCoach

Although the game of handball originated in Ireland a 1,000 years ago, and is often considered one of the games of that country, it is now played by more men in Canada and the U.S.A. than any where else in the world.

Since 1900 hand-ball has developed into two separate games, a one wall game, and a four wall game, both of which are played in singles or doubles.

Up until last year we only had two handball courts in this institution. Three more were built, all single walls, and all outside. Apparently the planners of the gymnasium didn't consider handball as an inside sport. Subsequently, our die-hard hand-ball fanatics (believe me we've got quite a few) can always be found summer and winter, rain or shine outside on the courts.

Three or four times a year there are tournaments to determine who are the best players. The tournaments consist of both singles and doubles and the players are graded in either 'A' or 'B' classes.

In the tournament played just recently (doubles only) Ernie Coates and Herb Handy were a formidable team and won first prize in the 'A' series. The runners up were Larry Kiyoshik and Al Arnborg who put up

a good account of themselves, but were just out-played.

In the 'B' series there were more players eligible and two teams emerged as the strongest. In the final play-off Pat Berry and Eddy Kozaek took first prize and Tony Prest and Brien Key were second.

A lot of credit goes to Herb Handy and Ernie Coates for organizing this tournament and making it one of the best ones yet.

THE HORSESHOE CLUB

The competition for the horseshoe championship was really strong and some of the old timers have got this game down to a fine art. Carson and Whitlock were the winners, beating Hunt and Whipple in a tough three out of five play-off.

BRIDGE WITH THE CHAMPIONS

The games that the champions participated in were played in the gymnasium with quite a few partners bidding for the top prize. The tournament was split into two parts as most of these games were played at night and only half the men are let out each night.

On B.E.C. and G. side it finally came down to two teams quite evenly matched. In the last round Sauve and

Harrison defeated Campbell and Fairburn.

The competition from A.F.D. and H. was close and in the final game Dave Fenton and Billy Kent defeated Harold St. Armour and Ernie Coates.

All these tournaments were well organized and we wish to thank the men who gave up their spare time to bring this about.

SAINT GOSSIP

During the lull from May 24 to July the Saints have been host to a number of outside teams. Out of five games that have been played, there was only been one loss, and that to a 'Junior B' team from Bay Ridges.

The score was 9 to 5 in a well played game and a standing ovation to the Bay Ridges pitcher, who did an outstanding job of hurling the ball down the pipe to get 15 strike outs in 7 innings of play.

SAINT GAMES (5)

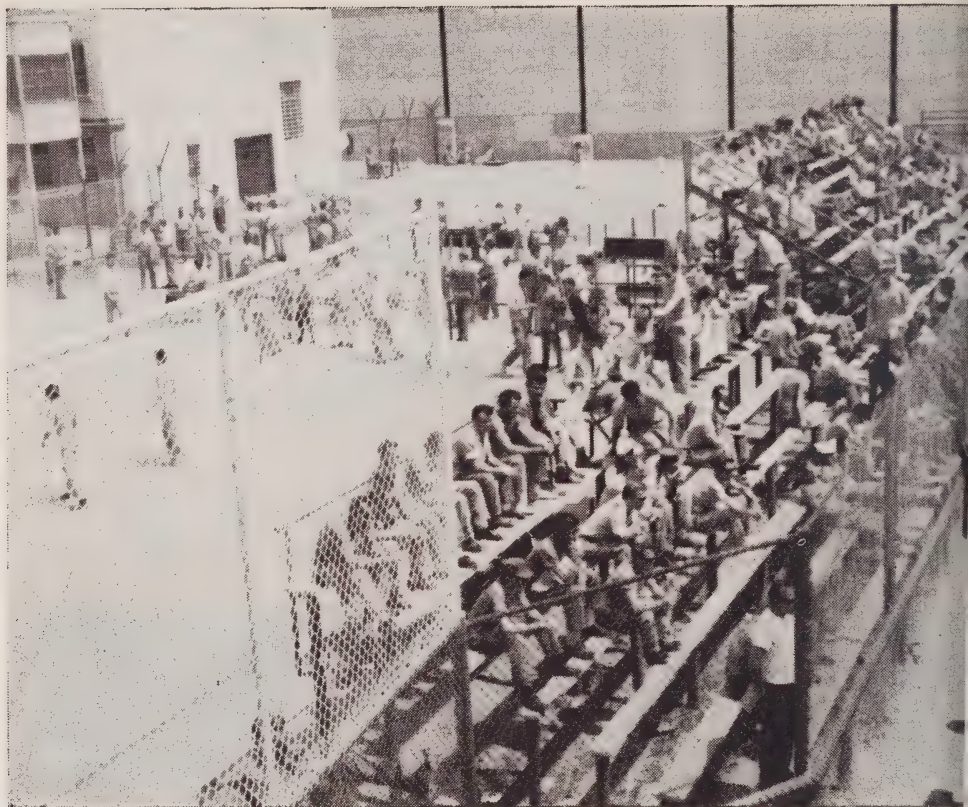
LEADING BATTERS (At least 10 times at bat)

	Batter	B.A.	F.A.	R.B.I.
1.	Crottie	.235	.852	4
2.	Booth	.200	.1000	2
3.	Coates	.294	.866	5
4.	Crockett	.412	.963	2
5.	Huppe	.174	.756	-
6.	Barker	.177	.852	1
7.	Farkas	.300	.892	1
8.	Sperry	.363	.888	5

SAINTS



Front row: Aube, Booth, Lewis, Crockett, Brymer. Second row: Brown, Javanaugh, Sperry, Copley, Coates. Back row: Latta, Huppe, Handy, Rodrique, Crottie.



A View Of The Yard

Sunday Afternoon And The Ball Game Is About To Begin

PITCHERS

Sperry	3-1
Chickloski	1-0
Cavanaugh	0-0

E.R.A.

2.16
3.00
1.38

The same day the Braves were defeated 9-5 by the Jesters.

On the a. m. of May 28th the Dodgers walloped the Jesters with a score of 20 to 6. (What happened Jesters? Has the name any meaning; "JESTERS?") The p.m. saw the Chiefs defeated by the Braves with another high score, 13 to 2.

On June 11th, the Braves and the Dodgers competed for the winning score. It was 4-2 for the Dodgers in a hard fought game. In the afternoon the Jesters bombed the Chiefs 15- (I asked the manager and coach for a comment, but it just isn't printable) The standings up until June 25, are as follows:

Team	W	L	T
Dodgers	7	1	1
Jesters	4	5	0
Braves	4	3	1
Chiefs	2	6	0

The morning of June 4th looked to be a promising day for the Chiefs, but due to (CENSORED) they were again defeated by the Dodgers 10-2.

TOP TEN BATTING AVERAGES:			
1.	Aube	.467	Braves
2.	Brown	.448	Jesters
3.	Hobday	.441	Braves
4.	Handy	.421	Dodgers
5.	Huppe	.405	Dodgers
6.	Crottie	.405	Braves
7.	Druce	.390	Dodgers
8.	Lewis	.383	Dodgers
9.	Coates	.367	Jesters
10.	Hastings	.333	Jesters

TEN TOP R.B.I. LEADERS			
1.	Lewis	16	Dodgers
2.	Crottie	12	Braves
3.	Booth	10	Chiefs
4.	Palmer	9	Chiefs
5.	Handy	9	Dodgers
6.	Huppe	8	Braves
7.	Sperry	8	Dodgers
8.	Crockett	8	Braves
9.	Coates	8	Jesters
10.	Aube	8	Braves



OTTAWA FIRE DEPARTMENT

SPORTS SHORTS

John Muir, undoubtedly the noisiest spectator at the Saints games..... Herb Handy still the best hand-ball player....T. Thompson and B. Jell-fo must be the worst....The pool games on Sunday mornings hilarious...Tupper and Corbett always trying to get Meredith's ball cap??....

"Alibi" Ike Crellian who was acclaimed the Man Who Contributed the Most to Baseball last year was transferred to the 'Ville. We'd like to take this opportunity to thank Ike for his tireless efforts behind the scenes and wish him luck....Well sport fans that's all for now..... catch you next month.

REMISSION PROVISIONS

FEDERAL PENITENTIARY

SERVICE

In response to many recent requests, we collected information on remission provisions in force in each of Canada's prison systems. The information may be of general interest.

The Penitentiary Act (April 1, 1962) provides for two types of remission:

1) *Statutory remission of one-quarter of the sentence* is granted the inmate on arrival. This is subject to forfeiture while in custody; forfeiture statutory remission may be restored if later behaviour makes this advisable. Statutory remission also forms part of the parole period and is forfeited if the parole is revoked.

2) *Earned remission* is granted at the rate of three days per month on condition that the inmate has worked industriously. Earned remission is *not* subject to forfeiture for disciplinary offences nor does it form part of the parole period.

MANITOBA

Remission may be earned up to one-sixth of the sentence, depending on conduct and industry. If an inmate receives a consecutive term in prison, remission is recognized on the time served on his original sentence. This would be deducted from his second (consecutive sentence. Remission may be forfeited for misconduct.

ALBERTA

Paragraph 95 of the Regulations Governing Provincial Gaols, 1965 pursuant to Section 6 of the Gaols and Prisons Act, provides for earned remission not to exceed five days per month dependent on conduct and industry. Remission may be forfeited for misconduct.

ONTARIO

Remission may be earned on the basis of fifty-two days per year, or one day a full week. In practice, for the first two months of the sentence the inmate can earn four days for each of these months; the third month he can earn five days because then he will have completed thirteen full weeks, one quarter of a year. An inmate in hospital outside the institution may earn half the above remission time. Remission may be forfeited for misconduct.

SASKATCHEWAN

Section 34 of the Saskatchewan Corrections Act provides for earned remission not to exceed five days per month, depending on conduct and industry. Remission may be forfeited for misconduct.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Section 2.18 of the Gaol Rules and Regulations, 1961, which is authorized by Section 26 of the Police and Prisons Act, provides for earned remission not to exceed five days per month, depending on conduct and industry. Remission may be forfeited for misconduct.

QUEBEC

The Penalty Remission Act, (Chap. 9, 1964) provides that remission may be earned on the basis of fifty-two days per year. In practice, the following table applies:

Sentence in days:	Remission for prisoner in good health	Remission for ill prisoner:
8 (div. by 7)	1	0
15	2	1
30	4	2
60	8	4
182	26	13
365	52	26

Remission may be forfeited for misconduct.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The provisions of Sect. 19 and 20 of the Prisoners and Reformatories Act are followed. This means an inmate may earn remission not to exceed five days per month depending on conduct and industry. Remission may be forfeited for misconduct.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Section 10 of the Act Respecting Prisons and Prisoners, 1964, provides that an inmate may earn remission up to five days per month depending on conduct and industry. By Section 11 remission may be forfeited for misconduct.

NEW FOUNDLAND

Sections 16, 17 and 18 of the Penitentiary Act, New Foundland, as amended by Act No. 59, 1962 and Act No. 6, 1964, provides that remission may be earned not exceeding six days per month, depending on conduct and industry. When an inmate has seventy-two days remission to his credit, the remission he may earn is increased to ten days per month. Ill prisoners may earn the same remission as inmates in good health. Remission may be forfeited for misconduct up to thirty days for each offence; for escapes, assaults on staff or loss of parole, the inmate shall forfeit all earned remission to his credit. If a person who received remission is convicted of a further offence committed during his remission period, the court may in addition to any new sentence, order that whole or any part of the remission be served in prison. Notwithstanding any of the above, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by order, made under Section 18A of the Act, as enacted by Act No. 80 of 1966, extend the remission period that might be earned or change the conditions to any degree not more favourable than those applicable to the federal Penitentiary Service. No such order has yet been made.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON

Remission provisions for the North West Territories and Yukon correctional institutions have not yet been established but it is intended to have provisions for earned remission not to exceed five days per month for good conduct and industry, subject to forfeiture for misconduct.

CRIME BEHIND THE CURTAIN



Well, it appears the Great Socialist State isn't so infallible after all. A few years ago when countries in the West (notably America, Canada and Britain) were expressing alarm concerning the rise in their crime rates, the Russian Government declared that crime was

practically nonexistent in their country. This, supposedly, was because of the system of government, lack of capitalists and *all* of the people working towards one end: THE GREATER SOCIALIST STATE.

Recently a report was released from Moscow stating that the Soviet Union's attitude toward crime is toughening. In Kremlin jargon, the trend is described as "a ruthless struggle against hooliganism".

The term holliganism, (I suppose they don't wish to be associated with any of the western terms: gangsters, racketeers, or criminals) covers a multitude of illegalities in the U.S.S.R. It is more than swearing in public, spitting on the floor, or behaving rudely. It is a euphemism covering offenses ranging from drunken brawling to attempted rape.

Just as Mr. Krushchev attacked swindling and cheating of the state by imposing the death penalty for certain serious economic crimes", so have his successors taken a similar course to combat hooliganism.

Usually Soviet newspapers don't publicize crime stories, but when they do they do it with trumpets blaring and with a purpose.

Recently *Izvestia* treated it's readers to the story of nineteen year old Illarion Vyzhemirsky who was drinking with three seventeen year old pals and four girls in the industrial city of Rostov.

When an off duty militia captain talking his five year old daughter asked them to stop swearing, Illarion flashed a knife and stabbed the officer twice. The next day he stabbed another man.

Neither victim died and when the hooligan was put on trial the judge asked the militia officer what punishment he would recommend.

"He terrorized my daughter and he tried to murder me.....I cannot pardon him", said the officer. The court ordered the youth to be shot, and his companions to be tried for not turning him in and for refusing to testify against him.

Ordinarily Illarion's offense would draw a five year sentence.

At the recent Communist Youth League (*Komsomol*) Congress, party leader Leonid Brezhnev noted with concern: "Among our youth one still meets parasitic and undisciplined views..... people with a weakly developed sense of public duty!"

Another indication of the crackdown appeared a short time ago when two drunks were sentenced to three and four years of hard labor instead of the usual fifteen days (and this in a country of heavy Vodka drinkers).

The Soviet Criminal Code suddenly seems to have become antiquated. Officially in Russia: "Crime appeared only at a certain stage of human development — when private ownership took shape and society found itself split into antagonistic classes....."

The difference between the interpretation of crime and law in the West and in the Socialist East is: "Bourgeois criminal law protects the interests of the exploiter minority: only those classes that hold power. In Socialist states crime is an act directed against the interests of the working people."

Since by official definition the state and the working people are one and the same, the most serious of all offenses becomes an act against the state.

In terms of the past, it was a far more serious offense to embezzle at the office than to break into a home assault a citizen, commit armed robbery or even kill someone.

This outlook has been changing. Gypping the state is still heinous, but so are offenses against individuals.

Soviet penology — on paper at any rate — seems progressive. The Criminal Code explains why the maximum prison term is fifteen years. 'Longer terms do not serve the useful purpose of reforming the criminal or accustoming him to socially useful work.

Up to fifteen percent of all sentences are (or were) suspended and an offender may be paroled after one third of his sentence has been served.

Balanced against this is the death penalty for an increasing number of offenses. As well as the death penalty for treason, espionage, subversion, terrorism and banditry, special Krushchevian decrees in 1961 (which have not been countermanded) authorized death for illegal currency transactions, theft of state property, counterfeiting, crimes by repeaters, or by criminals already serving sentences.

In 1962 the death by firing squad was also authorized for serious offenses against members of the militia, for rape and for officials taking bribes.

There is no parole for being shot—though in political instances victims have been posthumously rehabilitated as many as thirty years later.

Now death can come to hooligans.

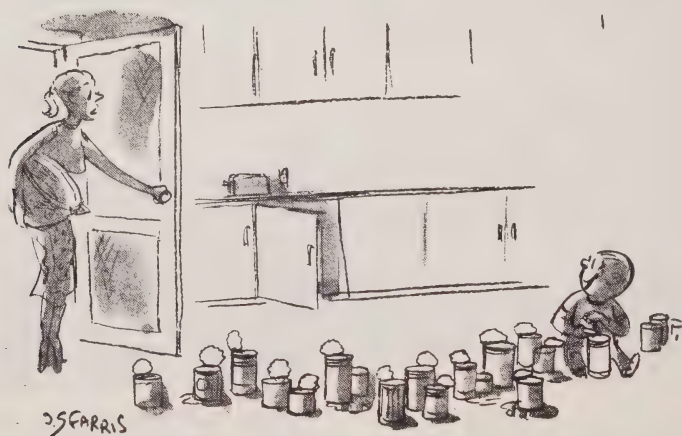
The authorities seem to agree with the *Literary Gazette* when it said:

"Hooliganism has become unrestrained in some places, not because of laxness in laws or morals, but because hooligans have been getting away with too much. Nothing encourages them like impunity.

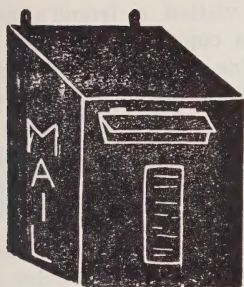
Andre Korolenko, an engineer and volunteer policeman in Minsk, expressed the aim of the new crackdown.

"We must be able to feel secure—that a gang of hooligans won't beat us up because we don't happen to have a two-kopek coin for the telephone or because we don't have a cigarette for them; or because we ask them to stand in queues like everyone else or because they don't like our look or the colour of our caps.

Soviet hooligans beware: Your day of wine and roses are finished.



"Hey Mom! I found your can opener!"



LETTER BOX

I WANT TO HELP

Every month I read your *Telescope* passed on to me by a friend. The poems especially appeal to me, though I find the articles most interesting also.

Often I have wanted to help someone in prison but don't know anyone personally who has had the misfortune to go there. I am a young married woman and would be glad to write to anyone of any creed or nationality who feels a bit lonesome or has no one belonging to them. I can just imagine how desolate such a person would feel. Do you let any of your people have pen-pals? Unfortunately I live too far away to visit—also have family obligations and an invalid mother.

Please be sure to let me know, because I would really like to help.

Yours hopefully,
(Mrs.) Joan Harigan,
Monteral, Que.

Editors Note: Unfortunately, the prisoners of this penitentiary are allowed to correspond only with relatives or those persons named on their mailing list (which was made up during the first week after their arrival to the pen.) But we thank you for the kind offer.

We invite our readers (both inside and outside) to comment on the magazine.

SAD TO SEE IT WASTED

One cannot help but see that there is talent in prison and it is saddening to see it wasted. I always feel glad to read of any effort being made to help inmates to look for and find better things. There must be so very many of you who only need the right help and direction to be successful.

Although I am an invalid and can do little else, I always send what I can to the Elizabeth Fry Society. It is nice to be able to do *something*.

Thank you,
Mrs. L. Horteau,
Vancouver, B.C.

LIKE TO KNOW WHAT'S HAPPENING

Just a short note to give you my new address. I don't want to miss any new issues of the magazine. Having been an inmate myself once, I like to know what's been happening behind the wall.

I have been on the straight and narrow for the past six years now. I enjoy it and would have it no other way. But best wishes to everyone in there, regardless.

Yours sincerely,
Ralph Carlonton,
Winnipeg, Man.

DUBIOUS, THEN PLEASED

Please continue sending the *Telescope*; enclosed is a dollar for a year's subscription.

When the idea of subscribing to the *Telescope* was first suggested to me by a friend, I was more than a little dubious. I have two lovely, but inquisitive children and I did not want to have any literature of an unhealthy nature lying about the house.

I received my first *Telescope* in June; was I relieved, not only was I happy about it's content, but I encouraged my husband to read it. He was just as pleased as I was and now both the children are prone to stealing it before my husband or I have an opportunity to read it. Of course the children can not appreciate your purpose, but they certainly like the fiction stories and cartoons.

Thank you for a family magazine. Best of luck!

Marianne Wilson
Truro, N.S.

YOUR VIEWS ARE APPRECIATED

I have been a satisfied subscriber to *Telescope* for many years and I've read some very interesting and out-of-the-way articles in your magazine. The newspapers are always full of the theories and opinions on crime and criminals by policemen, newspaper editors, magistrates, ministers, social workers, psychiatrists, psychologists and sociologists. I believe they mean well but, although their viewpoints are all from the same side of the legal fence, they don't seem to agree very well. Consequently, it's quite refreshing to read *your* views from *your* side of the fence. It helps me separate the wheat from the chaff when comparing the different viewpoints.

Keep up the good work.

Yours sincerely,
Conny Hamilton,
Ottawa, Ont.

CONGRATULATIONS

I recently visited a friend's home and picked up a copy of your most informative magazine, the K.P. Telescope. To be frank I did not expect to be interested in a prison magazine and started idly to thumb my way through it. The first story caught my eye and I was engrossed by the warmth and compassion of it.

With my interest fully aroused I began to read the other articles and features as I turned the pages. My friend was quite amused by my reaction and informed me that his first copy had brought about a similar affect on him.

Please accept my congratulations and my subscription to your magazine.

Yours Truly
Elizabeth Martel
Hamilton, Ont.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ANSWERS

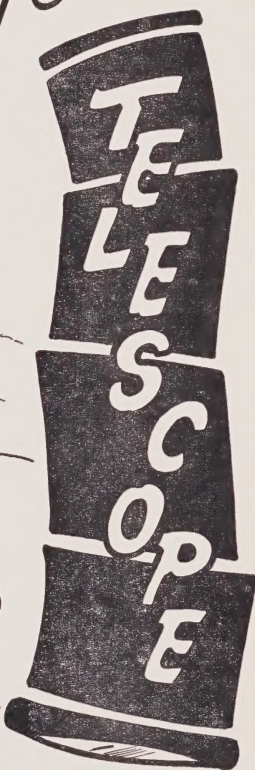
ACROSS

1. Dime
5. Rep
8. Glad
12. Uses
13. Ana
14. Auto
15. Elms
16. Kingston
18. Lee
19. Tinny
20. Eme
21. Neon
23. Els
25. Ratings
28. Eclat
32. Alod
33. Sae
35. Rabi
36. Beset
38. Inmates
40. Roe
42. Tame
43. Art
46. Unpin
48. Nie
51. Discreet
53. Yelp
54. Amar
55. Mal
56. Oslo
57. Mary
58. Yte
59. Uses

DOWN

1. Duel
2. Isle
3. Mementos
4. Ess
5. Rakings
6. Enin
7. Panne
8. Gas
9. Lute
10. Atom
11. Done
22. Eider
17. Gyle
19. Ton
24. Scram
25. Rab
26. Ale
27. Sai
29. Lateness
30. Abe
31. Tis
34. Entitle
37. Tour
39. Man
41. Enemy
43. Adam
44. Rima
45. Tsar
47. Peat
49. Ille
50. Epos
52. Cry
53. You

ALMOST EVERYONE
READS THE 'K.P.'



"MUKLUK M'TAVISH IS A THRIFTY
YOUNG LAD,

HE TRAPS ALL THE FURS THAT THERE SEEMS TO BE HAD:
... WITH THE MONEY HE GETS, HE'S FILLED FULL OF HOPE,
... OF GETTING EACH ISSUE OF OL' TELESCOPE!"

\$1. PER YEAR

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things go
better
with
Coke

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